A Mine of Gold and Silver Jewelry.

EXPLORING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The Great Archæologist's First Visit to Mycenæ.

WHAT AMERICAN SAVANS THINK OF IT.

The great interest which Dr. Schliemann's wonderful very at Mycenæ has aroused among the general holars, renders the present an opportune time to lay fore our readers some account of his former visit to no and, as far as is known, of his present disveries. The ruins of Mycense are, beyond all quessome of the very oldest in Europe, and every which pertains to them must be of intense in erest to us who derive so much of our literature, art cience, from this almost forgotten race. To us. present day, the age of Agamemnon seems so that a race of men then lived who, centuries glore the first written history, were possessed of omfortable but even luxurious. But, as Horaco truly remarks, "Vixere fortes anti-Agamemnona," so we may safely conclude that many great and powerful monarchs reigned on the throne of Pelops before the mighty "king of men" ascended it. In fact, there is ample evidence to show that that dynasty was founded on the ruins of another, and that the former succeeded to the original Pelasgic rule.

THE SITUATION OF MYCENA Mycens was one of the capitals of the little State of rgolis. The latter lies along the eastern seaconst of the Peloponnesus, and was, from its position, one of the first parts of Greece invaded by the Phonicians and hardy sailors of Asia Minor. Besides Mycenie wife also Argos, a place of most likely greater size, but of es importance than Mycense, where the royal palace was. Dr. Schliemann visited the scene of the present exploration in 1867, and early in the present autumn he began the work which has just cuiminated in the resent valuable discovery.

LETTER PROX DR. SCHLIEMANN.

The following letter from Dr. Schliemann to a friend in Leipsic is of interest:—

Mychar, Nov. 15.

I found below the three sculptured tembstones, of which I sent you the drawings, a square tomb 26½ feet long and 11 2-3 feet broad. The depth of it I cannot yet determine, as it has not been entirely emptied. It certainly exceeds 14½ feet below the surface of the rock and 53 feet below the surface of the rock and 53 feet below the surface of the Acropolis, as it was when I began my excavations there. The temb borders on the wall which supports the double circular parallel rows of tembstones; nay, the wail goes through the northwest angle of the tomb. This fixes their relative age. When that wall was being built the old temb was evidently emptied, and I found in it only thirteen gold buttons (one of them as large as a five-franc plece), with splendidly engraved spiral lines, and with the sign which some archaeologists call the Svastika or Arani, from its similarity with the linean symbols of that name. There was a mass of gold blades with impressed circles or spiral ornaments, but nothing in site, and scattered about at intervals of three and aix feet.

mass of gold blades with impressed circles or spiral ornaments, but nothing in situ, and scattered about at intervals of three and six feet.

In the second row of sculptured tombstones I found beneath two slave a square ditch II 2.3 feet broad, 21 feet long, and cut 14½ feet deep into the rock. Its bottom reaches, therefore, to 30 feet below the surface of the mount. Around the four sides of the tomb is a Cyclopean wall 5 feet high and 2 feet thick. It contained bodies reposing on the rock. They had evidently been burns; the bones were embedded in black ashes and covered with a layer of large stores. It is impossible as yet to determine the number of bodies contained in this tomb. The bones of one person dug up at the south corner were covered with we immense gold leaves—the first leaf 47 centimetres long and 6½ broad; the third, 55 centimetres long and 6½ broad; the third, 55 centimetres long and 6½ broad; the fourth, 63 centimetres long and 6½ broad; the fourth, 63 centimetres broad, and tome deach of four gold leaves. There were besides four gold blades of circuiar form—one 8, the other 5½ and the third 2½ centimetres in diameter—and numerous ornaments which I cannot here describe.

I have now begun to dig up the tomb beneath the flow here a heartleff of the two serpents, and nother beneath two unsculptured stones in the second row. There are more such tombs in the large circle of the double parallel row. I shall not leave Mycene till thave examined them all.

As the wall with the circuiar rows of slabs passes through part of the first tomb, and as the second tomb, which was undisturbed, contains only more ancient hand made pottery, it seems clear that these tombs are far more ancient than the double parallel rows of slabs, which were probably erected in honor of the heroes who, as tradition has it, lay buried in those immonse square tombs.

The treasury has given me immense trouble, and those immonse square tombs.

I hasten to inform you that in the same temb were found the calcined remains of two more bodies, each with precisely the same number of gold leaves, round blades and crosses. All these objects have the same beautiful or same intain of spiral lines and circles. In a day or two I shall know how many more tembs there are. I am now clearing the whole circle down to the

RELICS ALREADY FOUND. In the great circle of parallel slabs beneath the archaic sepulchral stones, which Dr. Schliemann has shown to be the tomb of Agamemnon and his companjewelry. He found in one portion of a tomb numan ones, male and female, plate, jewelry of pure archaic gold weighing five kilogrammes, two sceptres with heads of crystal, and chased objects in silver and bronze, and a great quantity of women's jewelry in gold, handsomely worked. Immediately after com-mencing excavations at an adjoining tomo a large head of a cow in silver, with imnense horns of pure gold, was found. A large girdle of gold, five gold vases and immense golden buttons were found. All these objects were marvellously worked. Among other discoveries are nine silver vases and numerous swords of bronze, but no trace of ironwork. The following articles of pure gold and splendid ornamentation were also found:—A helmet, two diadems, a woman's large comb, a large breastplate, three masks, six vases, two bracelets, two rings, three brooches, an immense mass of buttons, leaves and other articles, three large girdles, a silver vase, a stag cast in lead, with a mass of awords, daggers, axes and warriors' knives, all of bronze, with twenty-five

A VISIT TO MYCENA.

The following account of Dr. Schliemann's first visit to Mycenæ and his abortive attempt at exploration will amply repay perusal:-

amply repay perusal;—

ARRIVAL AT MYCENAE.

We arrived at hall-past twelve, noon, at the dirty and miserable village of Charvail, which occupies part of the site of the ancient city of Mycene, once the capital of Agamemon, and renowned for its immense wealth. My guides and the two solders had travelled on toot the whole way from Corinth, and were so fatigued as not to be able to follow me to the Acropolis, which was about two mides from Charvail. I allowed them to rest in the village until my return, the more willingly as we had passed the mountains, and I had no more to fear from brigands. Besides they knew nothing of Mycene, not even the name, and had no notion of the heroes to whom that city is indebted for its glory; connequently they could not have been of the least use to me, either to point out the monuments or to stimulate my enthusiasm for archaeology. I took with me, then, only a boy from the village, who knew the citalei by the name of "the lort of Agamemnon" and the great treastry by that of "Agamemnon's tomh."

The celebrity of Mycens belongs only to the heroic age, for the city lost its importance alier the return of the Heraelides and the occupation of Argos by the Dorians, but it retained its independence and supported the national cause against the Persians; eighty Mycenians lought and died with the little band of Epartans at Thermopyine and 400 Mycenians and Tyrhenians took a share in the battle of Plaina. The Argives, who remained neutral, envied the honor which the Mycenians had acquired by their part in these battles, and, besides, recred lest, seeing the ancient giory of their city, the Mycenians would recover the begenony of the Argolide; for these reasons they land along the for the lapse of a contury, he found it in ruins. Straho says:—"Mycenians would recover the begenony of the Argolide; for these reasons they land along the for the part in these battles, and, besides, neared lest, seeing the ancient giory of their city, the Mycenians would recover the begenony of the Argolide; for th

she charioteer, Esprimedon; of the son of Cansandra, of Ekeitaro, as House lost two tombs were "a thort distance outside the west, for they degistatus and Cytemocatra, were considered unworthy of beine interred in the season that with him." We are oblighed to conclude that Pausanias saw all the measueleums in the Acropolis is titled, and that those of Reistands and Cytemocatra were without the encloaters of the citedra. The meanments, but there can be no doubt but that they would be found again if excavations were made. On the other hand, the Acropolis is well preserved, and, in any case, it is even to thus day in much before conditions of the citedral and, in any case, it is even to thus day in much before conditions of the citedral and, in any case, it is even to this day in much before conditions of the citedral and, in any case, it is even to this day in much before conditions of the citedral and, among others, the gate above that of the lions." In fact, all the walks of the emotions of the citedral still crist; they all the citedral and the citedral still crist; they all the citedral and the citedral still crist; they all the citedral and the citedral still crist; they are considered to the citedral still crist, and they are considered to the citedral still crist, and they are considered to the citedral still crist, and they are considered to the citedral still crist, and they are considered to the citedral still crist, and they are considered to the citedral still crist, and they are considered to the citedral still crist, and they considered to the citedral still crist, a

ised recompense when he arrived. He soon kindled a fine fire in the chamber, making light crough to scare the thousands of bats which had established their dwellings there, and which made a loud noise in their endeavors to escape. But, blinded by the brightness of the bizze, they failed to find the door, and flew restlessly from side to side of the room, annoying us much, flying in our faces and hanging to our clothes. The great hall or done is built of hewn stones of from thirteen to thirty inches long and eleven to twenty-five thick, laid on each other without coment. In each of these stones there are two little holes contaming the remains of bronze nails, which have been set in there, and, even yet, some entire nails may be seen in the upper stones of this dome. These nails can only have served to support a lining which extended over the whole interior of the edifice, for, while we might admit that those below, say to a height of twelve feet, served to suspend arms and other objects, it is uiterly out of the question that those which we see in the slones at the top off the dome could have been employed for the same purpose. Besides the construction of this edifice shows, even in the smallest details, a wonderful care and art. After having defied the ravages of time for thirty-one centuries, it is still in a state of preservation as perfect as though it were just built. There is therefore but little reason to doubt that it was adorned in a most splendid manner. So, I am perfectly sure that the whole interior of the great hall was lined with polished plates of bronze or brans. I believe this the more, as we see in several ancent anthors, that the Greeks had, at a very early periord, adorned their houses in this manner; for we can in no other way explain the brazen houses and chambers of which the ancent poets and historians speak.

A CLASSICAL AUTHORITY.

A HERALD PERFECTION OF THE AUTHORITY.

A HERALD representative waited yesterday upon one of the great classical authorities of the Jesuit Order in this city and asked his opinion with regard to the recent discoveries of Dr. Schliemann in Mycene. The modesty of the reverend gentleman prompted him to insist upon the withholding of his name, but he is known as one of the most accomplished and profound

scholars of the present day.
"I read," said the venerable son of Loyela, "with as much surprise as gratification, in the Herald, the account of Dr. Schliemann's discoveries, and I trust that everything may turn out as the telegraphic account represents it. Such an account is necessarily imper-lect and has to be largely supplemented by conjecture; but I am inclined to the opinion that Dr. Schliemann has, in this instance, made a far greater and more valuable discovery than the one made by him in what

was supposed to be the city of Troy,
"The book published by him on the latter discovery I ead with much interest, but I must couless I was disread with much interest, out I must content was dis-appointed. Dr. Schliemann undertook to prove that he had discovered the city of Priam and he did not prove it. Consequently his book was much criticised in England and elsewhere and his conclusions ques. tioned. To my mind they were very properly questioned. He stated, too, that he had discovered a treasure larger than any royal treasure in existence. It

tioned. He stated, too, that he had discovered a treasure larger than any royal treasure in existence. It turned out that the whole collection could easily be put in this room (an apartment about ten feet square), "I think the states a better chance of being right this time, and I will tell you why. Every student of history knows that, of all the authors who have written about fireces since the beginning of the Christian ora, Pausanias was both the most paintaking and the most accurate. This is evidenced by the fact that none of his statements have ever been confrorerted. I am inclined to believe that in his recent explorations Dr. Schliemann has followed Pausanias, and I do not think he could have had a better guide.
"He states that he has found freasure enough to fill a large museum, and I should not be astonished if this were the case. My reason for so saying is that subsequently to the heroic age there was no part of Greece which had a less share in her political and social convulsions than Argon. This was simply because she was practically separated from the remainder of the country. Although at only a comparatively short distance from Athens and Sparta, we rarely hear of her having been mixed up in the political or social broils which came after the heroic period, which may be said to have ended with the death of Agamemnon. Bounded in the extremity of the Poloponnesus by two deep gulls, and separated on the land side from the rest of the country by high mountains, she was, as it were, solitary. Consequently, whatever may have been left in the shape of treasure at the death of Agamemnon would stand a better chance of being preserved here than in any other part of Greece, and I am therefore inclined in think that in this case. If Dr. Schliemann has followed.

"But of course we shall have to see what the amount of treasure discovered by Dr Schliemann readly is. I am much more sanguine in this case than I was in that of his Trejan discovery, for the reasons I have stated, "Apropose of this matter," said the lather, "I may teil you that one of our Order has received a lotter from Cesnola, in which he states that he has completed his excavations in Cyprus, and has got together a most marvellous collection. He gives no details, but simply states that the collection of treasure and antiquities is one of the most wonderful in the world. We do not know where Cesnola is at present, but no doubt he and his treasure will soon be heard from."

WILLIAM CULLEN ENTANT'S VISWS. WILLIAM CULLEN DRYANT'S VIEWS.

of Mr. Bryant, in Sixteenth street. A ring of the bell, and the door was promptly opened.

reporter is unnered into a spacious parlor, while the servant carried his card to Mr. Bryant, with a request to be granted an interview. It was promptly granted. "I have called, Mr. Bryant, on behalf of the Herald,

to ask your opinion in reference to the discovery of Agamemnon's tomb, by Dr. Schleimann, as you will

to ask your opinion in reference to the discovery of Agamemnon's tomb, by Dr. Schleimann, as you will doubtless have noticed through the despatch in Sanday's Herald."

"I have not had time to think much about it, but if Dr. Schleimann has really discovered the tomb of Agamemnon it is very important."

"Then you are not quite satisfied that the tomb discovered is really that of the Grecian leader?"

"It is impossible to form a correct opinion on that subject without knowing upon what proof Dr. Schliemann bases his belief that the tomb in question is that of Agamemnon. It must be very difficult at this remote period to decide whether or not the objects found belonged to the Grecian leader. It is, however, curious that they should have been found in the place which tradition has pointed out as Agamemnon's tomb. But I cannot undertake to express an opinion as to whether this tomb found by Dr. Schliemann is really Agamemnon's until more precise information has been received from the explorer. I san of opinion that it will be difficult to prove the identity of the relies, because at the time of the siege of Troy the use of letters or tablets was very rare. In all the Homeric poems I can remember only one instance in which letters or tablets are reterred to. Then it was in the case of a prince who sent a messenger with a scaled tablet or letter to another prince. This tablet was his own death sentence; it was a recommendation to put the messenger in some dangerous place, where he would be likely to be killed. There is no other reference to tablets that I can recall, and it in Homer's time writing was so little used there, at a much earlier period its use is still less probable. Dr. Schliemaan, I think, does not say that he found any tablets or engravings with the other objects, and, without something of the kind, it will be very difficult to establish the identity of the treasures found as belonging to Agamemnon. Poems in these early days were not written, but were committed to memory and repeated to the modulations o

"Then you think that these relics may belong to a later age?"

"It is possible. I believe that Dr. Schliemann has found the tomb of some great king, but one who probably lived much later than Agamemaon. However, it is best before deciding to wait until Dr. Schliemann is heard from and exhibits his proofs. It seems to me unikely that engraving in brass or writing with a siylus or a pen could be preserved for so long a time. The letter published as sent by Dr. Schliemann to the King of Greece—if it was written by him—bears evidence of having been written in a moment of exultation, probably immediately after he found the relics. He was evidently excited by the success attending his rosearches; but it must be very difficult at this remote date to say whether these things really belonged to Agamemuon."

research in Greece? "
"Yee, no doubt; people will begin digging over the whole country for lost treasure, much as they rushed to California when gold was most efactored there. They ought now to look for the tomb of Achilies, at Ithaca. He is known to have been buried there, and could his tomb be found it would prove strongly corroborative of Dr. Schliemann's discoveries. Mr. idenact is so enterprising perhaps he will send some one out to verify these discoveries."

Mr. Bryant here signified that he had nothing further to say on the matter. The reporter withdrew, thanking the venerable poet for his patience and courtesy.

GENERAL DI CESNOLA'S DIGGINGS.

ings in Cyprus, was finally induced by the editor of ject in that paper. It is published in the last number of the Academy, and as we here in New York have Cespola's excavations, his letter cannot fail to be tertaining. He says that his diggings began in 1866 in his work, and, like a man running down hill, could not stop had he so desired. He commenced his explorations near Largaca, a modern town built upon the necropolis of the ancient city of Kitium. Here at different periods from 1866 to 1876 he discovered more than 2,600 tombs, most of which dated from 400 B. C. to the beginning of the which dated from 400 B. C. to the beginning of the Christian era. He also identified the site of two temples, one Greek and one Phœnician. In the ruins of these temples he discovered some of his choicest specimens. He next visited Dali, where he opened some 15,000 tombs, which yielded thousands of terra cotta vascs. From Dali he went to dig at Golgos; there he discovered its burial place and two temples, which yielded thousands of terra cotta vascs. From Dali he went to dig at Golgos; there he discoveries. This is the collection just purchased by the Metropolitan Museum. It is the opinion of General di Cesnola that no other place in the world can present, as does Cyprus, such an agglomeration of all the different styles of art which have now for many centuries ceased to exist. From Golgos he went to Salamis, but found, alter a few months' digging, that there was nothing there to warrant the continuation of his explorations. From Salamis he went toward Cape Peladium, and in its immediate neighborhood identified the site of the city of Leucolla. He discovered a temple here with many fragments of statues of Greek art. At this place he found a rock caravan containing petrilled human bones in large quantities. This caravan could only be approached from the sea, and was very dangerous. After discovering the site of the cities of Thoen, Carpassia, Aphrodisium, Acle-Achecon, Lapethus, Soli and Arsince, he crossed the mountains and dug his way, so to speak, to Curium, where the diggings were fluished. In 1872 he carried his treasures to London, where they created the wildest enthusiasm among antiquarians, the engraved gems found in the treasure rooms at Curium being counted among the most important discoveries of the age. General di Cesnola says in conclusion that the result of his last three years' excavations surpassed that of the preceding ones, and he thinks that the discovery of the site of turium, with the identification of the great temple of Apollo Hylates, and the discovery of the treasure of the and of the row Christian era. He also identified the site of two tem-

GOING TO ROME.

PROPOSED VISIT OF AMERICAN PRELATES TO THE HOLY SEE.

G. H. Doane, Vicar General of the Catho lic Diocese of Newark, stated to a HERALD representa-tive last evening that the report of a proposed visit of Most Rev. Archbishop J. Roosevelt Bayley, of Balti-more, and Right Rev. M. A. Corrigan, of Newark, to the Holy Father at Rome, was true. They start on Wednesday, in the Algeria, unless something very un-expected should arise to interfere. The arrangements

Wednesday, in the Algeria, unless something very unexpected should arise to interfere. The arrangements are all made looking to the departure of both prelates. The moving cause in the case of the Archbishop is the vital necessity to his health of a change of climate and complete relaxation from the arduous labors of his exaited office. Since his translation from the dioceas of Newark to the archdiocease of Baltimore Archbishop Bayley's health has been rather low. Last summer he, like Cardinal McCloskey, went out among the Orange Mountains in search of health, but the good effect was only temporary, and finally eminent physicians of Baltimore and Newark decided that a European trip would alone be likely to bring him permanent benefit.

As regards the journey to Rome of Bishop Corrigan, it will be in accordance with a rule of the Holy See, which requires that every bishop shall make a decenial visit to the Holy Fathor. It is more than a decade since the dioceasm of Newark has tulnifed this duty. Bishop Bayley was in Rome in 1870 attending the Ecomenical Connect, but that visit was apart from the ten years' decadence. On Friday last a circular letter was sent out to the Catholic elergy of Newark announcing the intended absence of the Bishop, and was on Sunany communicated to the people in the various particles. Buting the absence of the Bishop the anairs of the dioceas of Newark will be administered by the Very Rev. G. The prelates will be absent till Abell or May next.

# PITY THE POOR.

The Swelling Tide of Poverty at the Tombs Police Court.

HOST OF APPLICANTS.

Their Stories of Enforced Idleness and Want.

JUDGE DUFFY'S OBSERVATIONS.

tress this season among the working classes. The Island since the first blast of winter visited us has been These are cases of absolute want and vagrancy, of men and women who had no place whereon to lay their heads, who were not tramps, but it. If the condition of things at this moment be such, how must it be along through January, February and March, with, perhaps, unusually severe weather, an unsettled political muddle and a consequent stagnation n all branches of trade and business. Cases of private distress must, no doubt, be many. These have to be sought out through benevolent and charitable agencies, for it is such poverty as shrinks from the public gaze and prefers to suffer on in stience and concealment. WHERE THE POOR MAY BE SEEN.

The police courts are the places where the cases of vagrancy, now fast multiplying, are to be seen daily. Chief among these is the Tombs. It is in the midst of a poor and teeming population, and it is the best known of any other. The unfortunate and poverty stricken have all heard of it, and they throng its cold, atony steps and its dismat and repulsive corridors and chambers through all the hours of the day. Court is held in the morning for three hours or so in a gloomy room, a story above the street. There is a number of complaint or another, or who are there as witnesses or as vagrants, pass the dreary time till their cases are disposed of. Drunken people, in all stages of misery and degradation are momentarily brought in from the prison cells, and the atmosphere of the court at such times is heavy with a sad and unwholesome breath. THE SHAME OF HONEST POVERTY.

When the chance is presented some poor devil whose icet have tramped the city's pavements for mentas in search of employment, who has slept the night in sta-tion houses and passed his days without knowing the iuxury of a whole meal, rises up and goes forward to the bench. The Judge is quick to detect who the man is and what he wants, and he is promptly committed on his own voluntary application as a vagrant to Blackwell's Island. One of these cases will be of a full grown, stalwart man, whose head is bowed with honest shame as he moves forward among the criminal and unclean to beg the bread of public charity. Hiterate and rude as he may be, the feeling of manhood in him is for the time overcome at the consciousness of being herded with the vile and degraded of his species. Then there is an old speaking a hard struggle with pitliers poverty, who applies to the police justice to be "committed as a ant," and his voice is weak and husky, his cheeks are pale and wan, and his legs are scarcely able to bim a few kindly words, tells him to cheer up and that a good time is yet in store for him. Then there are some half dozen women, but, unlike the men, they are a set of un!ortunate creatures who brought pov-

are a set of unfortunate creatures who brought poverty on themselves by drink, and who have made use of the public charity time and again.

It where some vagrants come prome here from other places on the plea that they belong originally to New York, in cases where they happen of come here as emigrants and land at Castic Garden. Commissioner Cox, one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, sent back to these places and austorities who were scangious to sandle their pose on New York thirteen vagrants, and will continue to return them when he finds they have any friends in the places where they come from.

THE VAGRANTS IN THE TOMBS.

Thirty or forty of these poor men yesterday had themselves voluntarily committed for vagrancy and were skalgued to a roomy cell in the Tombs. Keeper James Finn spoke to a lew of them in German and to the rest English, so that all understood him, when he told them what the writer deaired to know. There were two or three there who were deased with the rest them of the contractions and contractions and were the contractions of the contraction of

Rithegraph printer, out of a situation for three months, said:—"You see, I loose all my vamily, and shust as I do so I loose my job. Eferytings den goes to de very dyvit wit me. I sells shere and sells dree and sells my one coat, and no work gums to me, and I has to gum here, and I veel pooty had—yaas, pooty bad—but I might veel vorse only I know dore's vorse cases den me shoost here."

William Cutter, aged twenty-six, said:—"I am a marble polisher, and have been off and on in Boston for a few years. I got out of a situation there a few months ago, and when I went to look for relief they shipped mo off down here. I had no place to come to in this city and had to pick up a lodging and a living about the streets the best way I could."

Patrick English, a stout, sturdy, low-sized man, of about thirty-five, said:—"I come all the ways from Cheago to look for work here. I was out of work there for a month, and they towld me they couldn't give me any help, but they would send along here, an' signs by incy packed me off, an' sure it was I thought I was comin' to a fine city, but the divil a thing I expect I'd get to do here in a twel' month, though I can work with any man of me size and age in Ameriky."

William Shepherd, aged twenty-two, came from Whitehell, in the northern part of the State, and spent a month looking for work. He said:—"I hated to give up if there was any chance at all of getting something to do, but it was ne use, and I had to come in here, but Commissioner Cox promissa to send me home." Shepherd was the most comfortably dressed of any of the crowd.

John Smith, aged about twenty-four, said:—"I have bin out jest two months. My business is canal boatman, but the canals is gittin' used up bad and there hait no use for a young felior like me lookin' for much of a livin' out o' tnem."

James Galingher, 316 Rivingtion street, said:—"I am out of employment four months. My business is cannal boatman, but the canals is gittin' used up bad and there was always people ahead of me, and I coulon' get a thing to

Michael Moran said:-- "I have no address in this

Michael Moran said:—"I have no address in this world. I have lately come from the Homeopathic Hospital and I am four mouths out of work."

Cain Mansfield, of No. 15 Roosevelt street, said:—"I have been laid up most all summer with the rheumaitsm. I'm a mason by trade, and there was a time when money was plenty and I had my share of it, but those times are the hardest that ever came on us; there are lots of men like me in the mason trade and other trades, and I don't see what they're to do no more than these men here this winter."

William H. Mason, No. 150 Gecenwich street, trunk maker, said he was out of work for two months.

Jacob Weigartner, a German, with only a few words of English, a laborer, said he had no home, and had been out of work for three months.

Peter Callahan, No. 10 Vandewater street, a tailor by trade, had done nothing for two months.

Patrick Nelins, having lost one leg, had done nothing for three years, was compelled to live on charity, but found even that hard to get now, except from the city.

on the way to blackwell's.

In speaking with a number of the unemployed mon waiting in the Tembs to be sent to Blackwell's Island, considerable information was elicited as to the condition of the extremely poor men who are out of em-

A carpenter said:—"During the past month I was twice without eating feed for three days at a time. I drank two glasses of ale, to which I was treated. I knew of one whole workingman's family of six to be without food an entire day."

Another carpenter said:—"I have walked the streets five nights. I did not like soins to a station hour

among the bummers. My last quarter went for a meal two days ago. I guess lived on a smoke of the pipe." A stonecutter.—"I have lived for three weeks on a little money I borrowed from my sister, who is living out. I could not borrow again from her little carnings, and thought I might as well go to the I sland first as last. It will come to thousands of workingmen before

the winter is over."

Another stonecutter:—"Have lived a whole week on a cop of colice and some bread once every two days. I did not go to where I got it until I was almost famished. I slept in the station house every night."

A mason said:—"After four mouths of idleness I thought I might as well go dist as last. The men around lown are starting."

and have been living on the charity of frends for three weeks. Thought it better to go, as there was no chance of employment."

Judge Duffy was called on at the Tombs and asked by the reporter for his views on the condition of the workingmen. The Judge has, of course, an abundant opportunity of observing the class of men who apply to him voluntarity to be sent to the Island. Furthermore, he takes a great interest in the workingman's unfortunate condition at this time, and is anxious to have an opportunity of giving his services in any way that would tend to bring them relief in the present emergency. On the reporter stating the object of his visit, the Judge said:—

"The destination among the working classes of this city is really alarming. For some weeks past I have had daily abundant proof of it. It is a pitifol thing to see the condition to which our workingmen are reduced, and, worse than all, the prospect before them for the winter promises to place them, as a body, in far worse circumstances than they are even in at the present time. I have sent hundreds of them to the Island for shelter. These men would not seek the help of an almishouse if there was any earlity chance for them to live by honest labor. As you know, for the past three years they have been gradually becoming poorer and poorer. At this time was each time, after some four or five months of stagnant trade, reduced to almost absolute poverty. How many thousands of them there are in this city nungry who do not get a morsel of food the whole day long God only knows. As I have said, they are daily coming pefore the police magistrates, asking, voluntarily, to be sent to the Island. Some days I have had fity of them before me, not a few of them coming in sheer desperation to tell me how completely foriorn they are and then going away, not willing still to become the inmates of an almishouse. But, of course, when hunger and cold sing too bitterly, they have to wink their many pride and accept the only re-

there was to be an idle winter.

'They have told me that for the great bulk of the workingmen there is not the remoiest chance for work this winter. I have questioned them as to what they knew of the condition of the workingmen with whom they are acquainted, and their roply is invariably that among the working classes as a whole their condition is next to destitution. Men of family have sold as much of the household furniture as was salable, and the tools of the mechanics are pawned for the little sums that can be raised on them. All the men who have come to this Court for relief thus far have been young, strong and healthy, willing and able to work. You could see in their faces that they had been suffering from want. I have noticed that every cold day increases the number of aplicants, and, if we are to have an increase in this way what may we expect when the bitter winter days and nights are upon us? There can be no doubt that each day will add during the winter months hundreds to the list of the uterly destinate. Since there will be no work for the men it follows that there must be an absolute want in their families."

A TERRIBLE FICTURE.

"Have you had mothers before you asking for the committal of their children to the institutions?"

"Yes, a number of them. But I have had to deal with worse than even that. So great have been the hardships endured by the near nearly that families "Yes, a number of them. But I have had to deal with worse than even that. So great have been the hardships endured by the poor people that families have been disropted, wives separated from their husbands, daughters from their parents. This mistortane has been more extensive than you would at first imagine. I have had numbers of married women brought before me charged by the police with soliciting men in the streets. I have had parents here in court seeking to reclaim their daughters who had made the first plungs into shame. When I inquired into these cases I found that poverty was the cause. There was no work and no bread, and then came recriminations and family troubles, and little by little the desporation that drove the women into the streets! This learful condition of these poor people surely calls for help, it seems to me that relief cannot come too soon to the workingmen and their families."
"Hat how is this relief to be got; is it to come from the city or from private sources?"
"I think that the Legislature should make provision for a case like this, or that the city should supply work. But the Legislature cannot now meet the emergency, and I do not see any probability that the city government will take action. Perhaps an exceptional distress like the present would best be met by the charity of the wealthy. It would take a large fund to meet the want that even now claims attention. I have no doubt there are many gentlemen in this community who would give generously to save the workingmen and their families from the starvation that is awaiting them. We shall have a terrible winter in this city unless some movement is speedily inaugurated by which the thousands of unemployed shall receive such assistance as may be absolutely needed to sustain life."

The terrible destitution of the family of Henry

A CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION'S VIEWS. The regular monthly meeting of the New York Asso ciation for Improving the Condition of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon in the Bible House, Howard Potter in the chair. After the transaction of the usual routine business the Treasurer reported a balance in the trensury of \$0,400. Mr. John Browne, the Secretary and agent of the society, reported that the work of the society for the winter had fairly commenced, but that up to noon yesterday they had only received 233 applications for relief, and that more than onehalf of these applicants were regular professional beg-gars, who made it a point to eke out a precarious sub-

gars, who made it a point to eke out a precarious subsistence by going from one charitable institution to another and seeking aid. A careful investigation of the cantire question of what was called "destinute working men" had been made, and the agents of the somety laded to find that there was any such widespread distress as was commonly reported, but that, on the contrary, the prospects for the winter were, on the whole, very cheering.

The great problem to solve was bow to dispose of the vast army of vagrants and "rounders." The respectable poor could be taken care of if the charitably disposed portion of the community would only sustain the directors of the various benevolent boards.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, one of the members of the State Board of Charlites, called, and had a private conference with the Board. The entire session was secret, but a Herallo reporter was informed that Mr. Roosevelt had been instructed to offer the Board \$20,000 to aid them in their work, provided that the city authorities should have a voice in its distribution. It has always been the policy of the association to avoid accepting any public tunds, and the offer was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Howard Potter, K. C. Benedict, George W. Abba, Robert B. Minton and Rutherford Stuyvesant.

To my mind the problem of how to meet the destitution which is in our midst is more difficult of solution than any that concerns the citizen at this hour. In your issue of Thursday, and again on Sun-day, an extreme case of sickness and want of food was noticed, and since yesterday one of St. Paul's clergy, a visitor from St. John's Guild and two young ladies, a visitor from St. John's Guild and two young lades, and as I write this, two other ladies, generously giving \$7 anonymously, have thus placed these unfortunate people beyond the immediate danger of starvation. They are without employment or the laintest prospect of employment. Just before I commonced this the wife of a mechanic out of employment, feeble from want of food, came to me with the statement that her husband, herself and three children had been without food since Fridsy last, except a little oatmeal, and entirely without fre in their apartments since that time, and almost without bedding, as that had been placed in the pawnbroker's nanda. Her husband is without employment or the prospect of any. How people of whom these two cases are types are to be warmed and led this winter is a grave question. Can the Herald lead in some movement? We want a leader.

THE DESTITUTE EMIGRANTS.

THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES REFUSE TO AID THEM.

The thirty-seven Poles who arrived at Castle Garden from Galicia, Austria, last week, are still dependent upon the charity of the Commissioners, and are likely to remain so all winter if it is not decided to send them home. Yesterday morning the men were forced by Colonel Coonan to clear out the snow in the

#### TO PRISON FOR BREAD.

George Klien, Jacob Schutter, Lewis Volzr, W. ible-bodied and by no means evil looking men, er tered the First precinct Police Court of Newark segged the magistrate in the name of humanity to commit them to the Peniforitiery for three months act. They had, they declared, framped from place to place, city to city, and town to town varily looking or employment. Their request was granted, and hey were duly committed.

## THE FAST MAIL SERVICE.

FLATTERING PROSPECTS FOR ITS BARLY RES-TORATION-THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILIOAD TEADS OFF.

Business men and the reading public never appr ciated the fast mail service more than when it we abrogated by the refusal of the present Congress to make an appropriation for its continuance. The late Postmaster General, Marshall Jewell, labored hard and carnestly for its establishment, and, having perfected the system, saw his brightest efforts overturned by one fell blow. Not only have morchants suffered by this discontinuance of rapid mail communication papers have been inconvenienced by not receiving their journals within twenty-four hours as soon as by

### EFFORTS TO REPAIR THE DANAGE.

The action of Congress has roused the mercantile in erest, and owing to their clamor a clause was inserted into the Appropriation bill last summer empowering the President of the United States to appoint a comthe President of the United States to appoint a commission to investigate the subject and report the result to the present Congress. In accordance with this provision President Grant appointed Mossia, Gardiner B. Hubbard, of Massachuseits; Frank W. Palmer, of Illinois, and Daniel M. Fox, of Philadelphia, a Postal Commission for this purpose. These gentlemen have been attending to their duties ever since, and have visited this city, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chattanooga, Atlania, various cities in Texas, took the overland route to California via Omatia, and in California paid particular attention to San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, &c., where they made diligent and thorough inquiries, not only into the fast mail zervice, but also in regard to all other postal service by railroads, all delivery service by carriers, city deliveries, &c.

Mr. Thomas M. Vali, General Superintendent of the Reilway Mail Service, from the department at Washington, was in this city yesteriay, and states that "the very friendly spirit in which the Commission has been met by all the railroad officials throughout the country and the facilities afforded them for a proper invastigation of the affairs connected with the postal service leads him to believe that there is every indication of the fast mail, but lead to a more harmoniona attitude between the department and railroad companies. The latter have always ciaimed that the raiso of compensation by the government have not been sufficiently remunerative, consequently the department was nover able to obtain first class service on the trunk roads until the timo of the catabishment of fast mail that lead to a more harmonional attitude between the department and railroad companies. The latter have always ciaimed that the rates of compensation by the government have not been sufficiently remunerative, consequently the department was nover able to obtain first class service on the trunk roads until the timo of the catabishment of fast mail that the railroad d

was never note to obtain first chains service out at trunk roads until the time of the establishment of fast mail trains."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

The railroad mail service in this country and that of England cannot be compared in anything like a parallel. In the latter the railway companies name a rate of compensation, which, it unsatisfactory to the government, is determined by a commission, whose decision is binding on all parties. The United States government pays for transporting the mails by weight, and as the second class matter, such as newspapers and periodicals, is very bulky, the railroad companies make more money by carrying this species of freight, to the detriment of letters, which are lighter material.

In Mr. Vall's opinion the government should own the cars that are litted up for this service, so that in case they are taken off one route they can be placed on another. At the same time the government should pay for mail carriage by the space occupied and by weight.

THE FAST MAIL REVIEW.

abolished.

The railroad companies stand ready to restore the fast mail service if the government will only pay them a living price for their trouble. Many defects which have eeen found out through the late test, which have eeen found out through the late test, which later all, was only an experiment, and suggested many improvements, can be easily remedied, and which the companies agree to repair. Besides the haif-past eight A. M. St. Louis express train the Post Office Department will despatch a postal car with the six o'clock P. M. train, which makes the same connections as that of the morning.

THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT AT WORK.

An. Vall speaks very enthusiastically of the energy of Postmaster General Tyner in connection with the increased facilities of fast mails. General Tyner deems it of the utmost importance to the mercantile community that mail matter should travel as rapidly as possible. He also takes into consideration that the public generally should receive their newspapers at the earliest possible moment, and siter next Monday the New York journals will be delivered all through Pennsylvania, east of the Susquehanna River, Maryland and all points in New Jersey by noon of the same day.

FURTHER MAIL FACILITIES.

land and all points in New Jersey by moon of the same day.

PURTHER MAIL PACILITIES.

Another popular arrangement is being made by Mr. Vail, and that is to facilitate correspondence between New York and Philadelphia and vice versa. He proposes to station a man at the Cortiant street forry in this city and at the Market screet depot in Philadelphia, whose duty will be to receive letters up to the departure of the express trains, which have no postal car attached. By these means an early delivory of letters thus sent is amply secured, and greatly assistatic sender in seving a journey and delay at the respective post offices. The regular mail trains have receptacles for posting letters as usual.

The work at the Post Office yesterday was unusually heavy. Owing to the sterm on Saturday a number of trains were delayed. One mail from the West, via the Eric road, due Saturday evening, arrived yesterday noon. The steamer Weser brought thirty-seven sacks of letters and sixty-seven of newspapers, all of which were distributed and sent out in the short space of twenty-five minutes.

## A NEW SYNAGOGUE

Notwithstanding the considerable number of Jowish and several smaller piacos of worship in the upper stories of buildings in East Broadway and Catharine street, it is in contemplation to erect a large synagogue in the lower part of the Seventh ward. The congregations are now very much scattered in this locality, and it is thought desirable to collect the several flocks and unite them under the care of a learned and experienced rabbl, who will devote all his time and labor to their spiritual welfare. The people all live in the neighnorhood and are ongazed successfully in business. They are punctual in their attendance at services, and seem to be zealous in the faith. But at present the division into small knots and separate organizations does not seem to work satisfactorily. As many as four or five places of worship are in one block, and, of course, they can have at best only the services of a reader. Sufficient means can be raised for the object in view, and if no uncoward circumstances arise the construction of the proposed edifice will not long be delayed.

The remarkable fact in connection with this enterprise is that all other denominations are going up town, following the drift of population and leaving their old church sites to be occupied for commercial purposes. This transier has been in progress for several years, and still further appletion of the field south of Fourteenth street promises to go on unchecked. It is to be remarked, however, that there are no signs of falling off in the residents of the Seventh and Tenth wards. On the other band, there is reason to believe that they are increasing. There are several flourishing German congregations in the district, but it is thought the number might be larger, and it is not improbable acceral missionary chapels will be established there at an early day by uptown societies. The Hebrews constitute the greater share of the new comerc, the cass side, it seems, having been found a desirable quarter for the prosecution of their industrial pursuits. There have been a few exceptions to the rule above mentioned. and several smaller piacos of worship in the upper stories of buildings on East Broadway and Catharine

inside corridors of Castle Garden, and in the atternoon they were sent to the Island, where they will await the action of the Commissioners. The following letter | Canal street.